



OGMIUS EXCHANGE

CSTPR Welcomes Max Boykoff as Director

by Dan Zietlow, CSTPR Writing Intern

The CIRES Center for Science and Technology Policy Research (CSTPR) is pleased to announce Max Boykoff as its new Director. Professor Roger Pielke, Jr., who served as the Center's founding director from 2001-2007, and again as director from 2013 until he completed his term in January, has gone on to spearhead creation of the CU Sports Governance Center within the CU Athletic Department.



After completion of his Ph.D. in environmental studies from the University of California, Santa Cruz and a stint with a research fellowship at the University of Oxford's Environmental Change Institute

along with a fixed-term lectureship in the School of Geography and the Environment, Boykoff joined the University of Colorado faculty in Fall 2009. His research focuses on the cultural politics of climate change and the transformation of carbon-based economies. He holds appointments at CU across multiple units, including CIRES as a Fellow, the Environmental Studies program as an Associate Professor, and as an Adjunct in the Geography department. Boykoff states he enjoys this interdisciplinary focus as it enables him to "access tools and perspectives across the various disciplines to answer challenging, complex, and multi-layered issues" confronting us in the 21st century.

CSTPR is important primarily as a research center, with teaching and service elements that all emphasize how science finds traction in politics and decision

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CSTPR Welcomes Max Boykoff as Director



Max Boykoff teaching Introduction to Environmental Studies course at University of Colorado Boulder.

making, how policy decision makers access scientific ways of knowing, and how science and policy can help people decide the type of futures they want for themselves and for their communities. Boykoff says this doesn't merely take place with influential policy makers at the city, state, national, or international levels, but also importantly with "everyday people in society." A number of initiatives that serve not only the CU-Boulder community, but also those "everyday people," excite Boykoff, who strives in his role as Director to lead and support research from CSTPR faculty and students that take up science-policy challenges reaching varied audiences. "To be successful requires us to think smarter about reaching people where they are and helping them then to make what they consider to be 'better' decisions in the face of 21st century environmental challenges."

Boykoff is energized by the interdisciplinary nature and spirit of CSTPR, and enjoys helping folks make connections across the natural and social sciences, as well as humanities, within a culture of rigorous productivity and belonging.

The breakdown of disciplinary boundaries, Boykoff believes, will help the broader science-policy community thrive, and is an endeavor he seeks to foster at CSTPR. "We live in a place where, per capita, we have the highest concentration of climate scientists. This is exciting as it uniquely enables collaborations between CSTPR researchers and the wider CIRES community as well as across the CU-Boulder campus and broader community." He says that it is important to "[build] bridges to other groups to most capably address complex, dynamic and formidable challenges," and Boykoff hopes CSTPR will build from its guidance under its previous Directors to continue to be a "hub for collaborative science, technology and policy research."

And finally, when asked to choose between Bill Nye and Neil deGrasse Tyson if only one could join CSTPR? "Neil deGrasse Tyson, all the way."

Interested in CSTPR and science policy? Visit the CSTPR website at <http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu> or contact Max Boykoff at boykoff@colorado.edu.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

Climate Change in an Amazon Town – Media and Environmental Perceptions in Ever-Rising Waters by Sam Schramski



Rising waters. In the rural Amazon, life is adapted to the vagaries of the river. Floating houses like this are an example of the adaptations intrinsic to the area (credit: Sam Schramski).

Our Research Highlight is authored by Dr. Sam Schramski. Sam was affiliated with CSTPR and the Center for Environmental Journalism in 2015 and 2016. He is a visiting postdoctoral scholar from the Federal University of Amazonas in Manaus, Brazil, and is based out of the Graduate Program in Amazonian Society and Culture. He has a Ph.D. in Interdisciplinary Ecology from the University of Florida. Sam has research interests in local and community-level climate change adaptation in the developing world, particularly in the Brazilian Amazon and southern Africa. He spent 2014 working on a field project that included perceptions of climate change amongst riverine populations living in Amazonian flooded forests. Sam is also a freelance journalist, having produced radio stories for NPR and Radio France International, and written blog posts for Brasil Post, Brazil's Huffington Post affiliate.



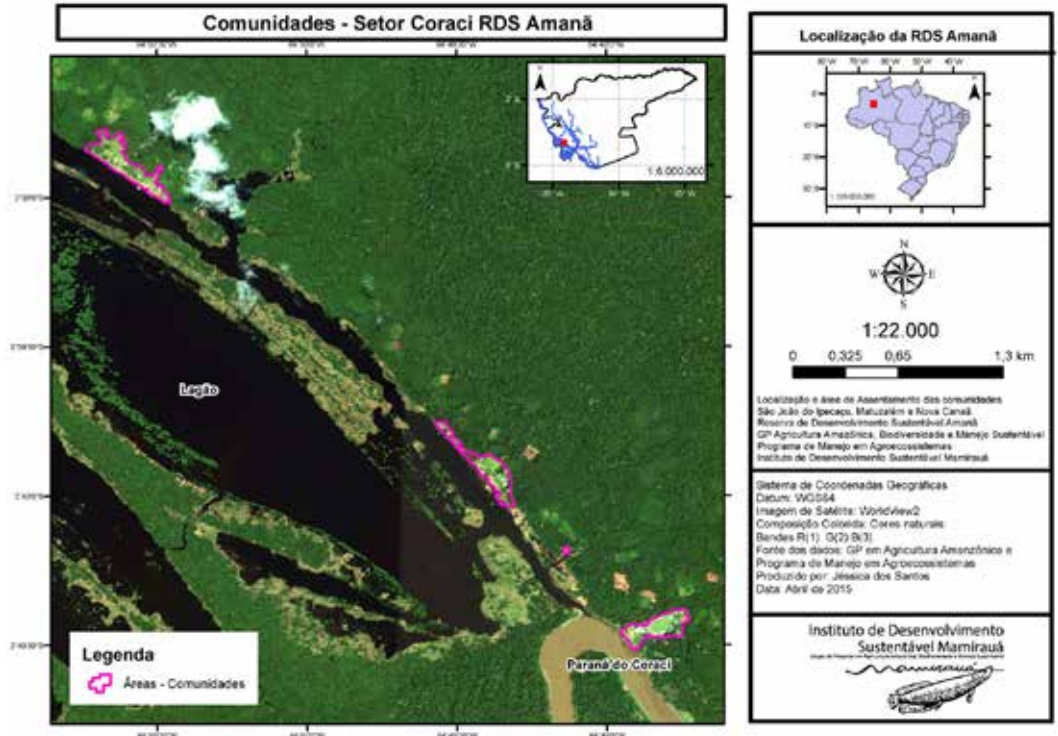
In December I presented findings on my work on climate change perceptions within rural communities in the Brazilian Amazon. The research was preliminary and I hope it builds into further fieldwork in the not-too-distant future. My focus was on the relationship between the role of news media as a national purveyor of information in the context of limited regional media outlets and the lived experiences of individuals with whom I worked in the Mamirauá Reserve. The latter was primarily collected via interviews, especially with the elderly.

I began the presentation discussing media theory and the idea of cross-cultural interpretations of environmental changes mediated by television and, to a lesser extent, radio and the Internet. The key feature of the presentation was what I perceive to be an interesting feature of life in a dynamic ecological settings like Amazonian floodplain forests, where changes are constant and dramatic and media and policy formulations of what climate change has wrought (and will continue to wreak) don't necessarily reflect this. I also highlighted what I feel are the important disjunctures between received media and public policy in settings very foreign to those displayed on TV in Brazil, where programming is not regional. The effect is that very little news content from areas in the vast North of the country are ever seen.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHT

It's important to note that local riverine people in the places I have worked in the Amazon often discuss the causes and effects of climate change in very different ways than one might imagine: the droughts in São Paulo seem a world away, yet in the Central Amazon they are more commonly discussed than the changing water levels of the river and its numerous tributaries and lakes. This is perhaps problematized by the fact that the projected effects of climate change continue to be proteiform throughout the basin, from alterations to the evapotranspiration cycle, to significant losses of biodiversity, to of course riverine flux.

While exploratory, my initial results indicate that for other contexts, say in Boulder,



Map of the Mamirauá Reserve. The communities where I worked are highlighted in fuchsia. The várzea, or flooded forest ecosystem, is highly dynamic and is characterized by numerous lakes and other features that vary depending on the flooding regime (credit: Jéssica dos Santos, Instituto Mamirauá).



Media coverage of the ongoing Brazilian drought. Zika virus may be garnering all the headlines in Brazil these days, but the massive drought in southeastern Brazil saturated the national airwaves for months. For many in the rural Amazon, droughts like these are how climate change is portrayed via media and policymakers (credit: The Guardian).

Colorado as an example, we tend to discuss variability and uncertainty but often have difficulty imagining a situation in which our livelihoods would be altered so dramatically within a given year, every year. This point is critical for environmental social scientists to consider, especially as we explore issues of adaptation in rural and urban environments. Secondly, media and policy formulated from afar, even if seemingly well-intentioned, often do not comport with the lived experiences of people in places like the rural Brazilian Amazon. This has serious consequences for how scientists, policymakers, and the media craft messages, especially if they assume their audience has some shared notion of the phenomenon in question (not just, but including climate change itself). This disconnect could be harmless, but it could also pose challenges to effective delivery of information and prescriptions. In this way, small rural communities in the middle of the world's largest tropical forest ecosystem may have more to reveal about more generalizable features of the nexus of policy, media, and biophysical science than may initially presume.

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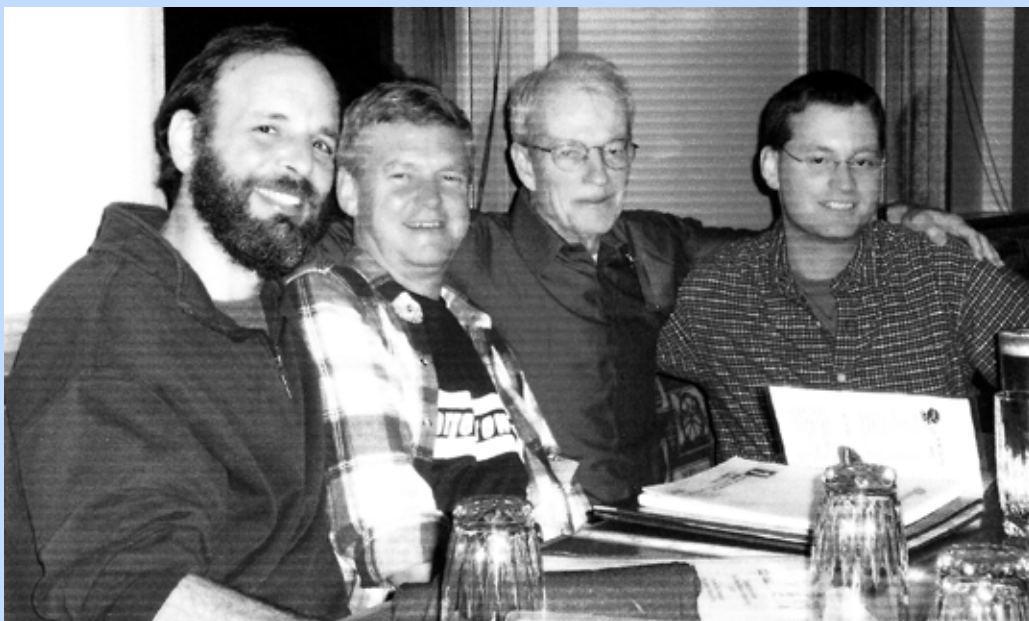
In Memoriam Radford Byerly, Jr.

Rad Byerly passed away on January 26, 2016. Rad had worked with the Center since its founding in 2001 as a researcher and advisor, and played an important role in the Center's development. His career is described in the obituary that appeared in the *Daily Camera*, reproduced below.



Radford Byerly, Jr., died yesterday after a long fight with Parkinson's disease. He was 79. Born May 22, 1936, to Garvis Nell Cook and Radford Byerly, Rad grew up in Houston and the piney woods of East Texas. He left Texas for New England to study physics and poetry at Williams College, and was a proud member of the class of 1958. He was married to his first wife, Kay Jester Byerly, from 1961 to 1980 and they had three children, Laura Ruth, Hamilton Radford, and Charles Martin. Rad returned to Houston for his Ph.D. in physics at Rice University and then moved the family to Boulder for a postdoctoral position at the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics (JILA) in the late 1960s. He soon left laboratory physics to become a policy advisor at the National Institutes

of Standards and Technology (NIST) in Maryland. After serving as a Department of Commerce Congressional Fellow in 1978, he began a 20-year stint with the House of Representatives Committee on Science and Technology. There he met his second wife, Carol, whom he married in 1987, and together they moved to Boulder so Rad could run a space science policy center at the University of Colorado. Washington called again when Representative George E. Brown (D-CA) became chair of the House Science Committee and recruited Rad to be chief of staff, a position he held until he retired in 1993. After retirement, Rad served on numerous science policy committees addressing issues ranging from nuclear waste disposal to climate change to astronomy. Rad was not all work. He loved to ski, doing so for the first time in Aspen in 1951 and for the last time with his family in 2013. He taught his children to ski, loved to plan ski trips with family and friends, and enjoyed as many ski days each year as he could. He was an avid backpacker and had treasured friends with whom he back-packed and skied over many years. A liberal, thoughtful Democrat to the core, he was active in politics his whole life. He is survived by his wife, Carol, his ex-wife, Kay, his sister, Betty, his three children, and five grandchildren. Rad's students, friends, and family will remember most and miss grievously his generosity of spirit and love, his charm, his vitality, his integrity, his grace, and his wicked sense of humor.



Dan Sarewitz, Skip Stiles, Rad Byerly, and Roger Pielke, Jr.

CENTER NEWS - PERSONNEL

Leah Goldfarb Joins Center as Visiting Scholar

With twenty years of service, Dr. Leah Goldfarb is an experienced international environmental policy expert with scientific training in the area of climate change. She has extensive knowledge of the scientific community, international environmental bodies, and governmental agencies.



For just over a decade, she worked at the International Council for Science (ICSU), where she represented the Council at meetings with organizations such as, UN's Environment Programme, the UN's Commission on Sustainable Development, UNESCO and many international environmental research organizations. While her academic training was done in the U.S., she has been based in France for the majority of her professional career. Currently she is an adviser to C3 Boulder: Climate Culture Collaborative and a visiting scholar at the Center for Science and Technology Policy Research (CSTPR/CU) until August 2016. She has authored and contributed to many academic articles, including an article in Science dealing with the Grand Challenges in the area of Global Sustainability.

While at CSTPR, she plans to work on topics related to the science-policy interface with a focus on the international climate change assessment process. Leah has a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the University of Colorado (1997).

Scott Gwozdz Joins Center as Visiting Scholar

Scott Gwozdz has more than 20 years of experience in Consumer Insight and Brand Development for Local Companies, Non Profits and Fortune 1000 Corporations. Since 2009, Scott has taught at The Leeds School of Business in the Center for Education on Social Responsibility (CESR). In addition to The World of Business and an entrepreneurship class called "New Venture Creation", he also teaches a course he created called "Values and The Power of the Consumer." Scott is focused on sustainability in business and the impact business can have not only in minimizing its own externalities but also in promoting progress on environmental issues more broadly. As more consumers demand sustainability from the brands they support, more businesses will strive to meet this demand.



At CSTPR, Scott looks forward to facilitating productive collisions between Business and Science. Scott has a BA in Sociology from Harvard University and an MBA from the Leeds School of Business at The University of Colorado.

Dr. Reiner Grundmann visits Center in March

Dr. Reiner Grundmann visited the Center in March. Reiner Grundmann is Professor of Science and Technology Studies at the University of Nottingham (UK). He has a long standing interest

in sustainability and global environmental problems. His research explores the relation between knowledge and decision making, the role of expertise and public discourses, and comparative media analysis across countries and issues. He is also part of a large interdisciplinary project on urban sustainability, comparing the cities of Nottingham, Stuttgart, Chengdu and Shanghai. As part of this visit, he gave a noontime talk on "Media Coverage of Climate Change in a Comparative Perspective."



Bonnie Rusk joins Center as Visiting Scholar

Bonnie Rusk joined CSTPR this April as a visiting scholar. Bonnie is a Conservation Biologist with 25 years of experience in the West Indies focusing on biodiversity, terrestrial ecosystems and protected areas, and more recently on climate change adaptation strategies for coastal forests and strategies for their integration into local policy. Bonnie has been consulting for multilateral, bilateral and international donor organizations since the mid 1990's in the West Indies, including for World Bank, UNDP, USAID, and has extensive experience with both the development and implementation of Global Environment Facility funded projects. She has been the Senior Biologist and Founding Director of the Grenada Dove Conservation Programme since 1991, carrying out research and management for an IUCN Critically Endangered species and its habitat, including the development of new protected areas.



Her on-the-ground work incorporates a stakeholder participatory approach to planning and management. She has a 25 year collaboration with the Government of Grenada, providing technical expertise that supports development and implementation of international and national programs and strategies to further commitments to Multilateral Environmental Agreements. She has ongoing collaborations with numerous international organizations. While her professional training was done primarily in the United States, most of her career has been working in the West Indies. She is originally from Montreal, Canada. Bonnie has an M.S. in Conservation Biology and Sustainable Development from the University of Wisconsin-Madison (1993).

Center Faculty Affiliate Jerry Peterson Vice Chair of Forum on International Physics

Center Faculty Affiliate Jerry Peterson has been elected Vice Chair of the Forum on International Physics, an arm of the American Physical Society. He will progress through chair-elect, chair, and past chair over the next four years. See aps.org/units. Jerry is looking for speakers at two annual APS meetings on the roles and effects of the many policies accelerating or retarding international physics collaborations.



CENTER NEWS - OTHER



AAAS Case Workshop Winners Sarah Welsh-Huggins and Angela Boag speak with Senator Cory Gardner.

AAAS CASE Workshop Competition and Panel Discussion

For the third year the Center organized a competition to select two University of Colorado Boulder students to attend the AAAS Catalyzing Advocacy in Science and Engineering (CASE) Workshop in April. Students attending the three-and-a-half day program in Washington, DC, learn about the structure and organization of Congress, the federal budget and appropriations processes, and tools for effective science communication and civic engagement. In addition, students participate in interactive seminars about policy-making and communication. The day after the workshop, students will form teams and conduct meetings with their elected Members of Congress and congressional staff members, putting into practice what they have learned.

Following a highly competitive selection process the Center chose Angela Boag, a Ph.D. candidate in Environmental Studies, and Sarah Welsh-Huggins, a Ph.D. candidate in Civil Systems, Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering to attend the workshop (bios below). Congratulations to Angela and Sarah!

Angela E. Boag is a Ph.D. student at the University of Colorado Boulder investigating the relationships between climate change, forest management and land ownership. She has a Master's in Forestry from the University of British Columbia and worked for environmental advocacy organizations before returning to graduate school. Now a member of the Communities and Forests in Oregon (CAFOR) research project led by Dr. Joel Hartter, Angela is studying how changing climate and wildfire regimes impact forest resilience, as well as how private forest owners adapt to these changing conditions. She is passionate about linking social and biophysical research to solve complex problems, and advocates for policies that advance environmental sustainability.

Originally from Columbus, OH, Sarah Welsh-Huggins is a third-year Ph.D. candidate in the Civil Systems program within the Dept. of Civil, Environmental and Architectural Engineering. Her doctoral research assesses the economic and environmental life-cycle tradeoffs that arise from designing buildings to be both sustainable and hazard-resilient. At CU Boulder, Sarah has also completed a graduate certificate in Engineering for Developing Communities (EDC). Her EDC fieldwork in northeast India in 2014 led her to pursue a M.S. in Structural Engineering, consecutive to her Ph.D. studies, to investigate the seismic risk of hillside buildings in the Indian state of Mizoram. She is the current Co-President of CU Boulder's student chapter of the national Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, which supports multi-disciplinary research and practice to reduce global earthquake risk. In 2012, Sarah earned a dual B.S./B.A. in Civil Engineering and International Studies from Lafayette College. Post-graduate school, her professional goal is to lead the creation of new approaches for holistic community and urban planning by improving communication channels between citizens, scientists, engineers, and policymakers. She seeks to promote sustainable community development through interdisciplinary solutions that protect natural resources, mitigate natural hazard risk, and ensure a safe and equitable future for generations to come.

A panel discussion with winners from the 2014 and 2015 competition, moderated by Abby Benson, Associate Vice President of Government Relations at the University of Colorado, was held February 4. For information about the competition and workshop, as well as testimonials from past competition winners, see http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/stcert/aaas_competition.html. The competition is supported by the University of Colorado Graduate School and Center for STEM Learning.

CENTER NEWS

Center Engagement with COP21

Several Center members were actively engaged with the 21st annual Conference of Parties (COP21) in Paris where participants negotiated an international agreement on climate change. Max Boykoff and Marilyn Averill attended the conference. Max wrote an article for Climate Matters, "Do the mainstream media tell the full story? A critical account of coverage at COP21," and blogged about the conference on the Inside the Greenhouse website. Max and Marilyn were both interviewed about the conference for CIRES News. The Media and Climate Change Observatory (MECCO), a Center project that monitors worldwide media coverage of climate change, found that the last six months of global coverage was up 43% from same 2014 period leading up to COP21. Ben Hale co-edited a special issue of the journal Ethics, Policy, & Environment focused on the ethical dimension of climate negotiations on the way to Paris. Lisa Dilling was interviewed by KGNU Radio for a show titled "Beyond COP 21 Paris: Climate Science & Policy." Roger Pielke, Jr.'s analysis of global power consumption trends was referenced in an article in The Week on the COP21 challenge titled "How fast can the world decarbonize?"



The replica Eiffel Tower (constructed from school chairs from the 1890s when the Eiffel Tower itself was built) was a space in the main walkway that possesses rare potential integration and collectivity at the COP21 (credit: Max Boykoff).



Marilyn Averill at COP 21's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice meeting.

Wildfire Research Subject of Article

Desera Crow's "Wildfire Outreach and Citizen Entrepreneurs in the Wildland-Urban Interface: A Cross-Case Analysis in Colorado" was the subject of an article in the Colorado Arts and Sciences Magazine, "Citizen 'sparkplugs' can reduce red-zone fire danger (<http://artsandsciences.colorado.edu/magazine/2015/12/citizen-sparkplugs-can-reduce-red-zone-fire-danger>) by Clay Evans. The article noted a key finding was that "certain people, the citizen entrepreneurs, don't just take agency information and bring it to the community, ... They go above and beyond, and take initiative on their own time, using their own resources, or grants or other resources, to do things like bring a (wood) chipper into a community. ... They built a whole new level of trust with their neighbors.' For many residents, that is a more effective vector of information and motivation than having a public agency telling them what to do." CSTPR graduate students Elizabeth Koebele, Lydia Lawhon, and Rebecca Schild also participated in the study.

IN THE NEWS

Roger Pielke Interview about Basic Research

Roger Pielke, Jr. was interviewed on February 2 by New Heads for New People about the history and politics of "basic research." Listen here: <https://soundcloud.com/newheadsfornewpeople/episode-1-accidentally-famous>.

Lisa Dilling Interview about COP21

Lisa Dilling was interviewed on December 8 by KGNU Radio's Science Show How on Earth about "Beyond COP21 Paris: Climate Science & Policy". Listen here: <http://howonearthradio.org/archives/5034>.

CENTER PUBLICATIONS

(Center personnel highlighted with multiple authors)

Learning in the Aftermath of Extreme Floods: Community Damage and Stakeholder Perceptions of Future Risk

by E. A. Albright and D. A. Crow

Risk, Hazards & Crisis in Public Policy 6 (3) 308-328, doi: 10.1002/rhc3.12085, January 2016.

Abstract: Policy learning in the aftermath of extreme events can happen as a result of changes in beliefs, attitudes, behaviors, and perceptions of stakeholders acting in a coordinated manner. Understanding the factors that impact these beliefs may prove critical in understanding policy learning and change, since these can mean the difference between ongoing flood vulnerability as a consequence of extreme weather events rather than long-term resilience. Data from in-depth interviews, stakeholder surveys, public meeting documents, and community demographics were used to analyze stakeholder processes and risk perceptions in seven Colorado communities that were flooded in 2013. Differences in extent of damages and resource capacity have led to a diversity of venues and participatory processes to manage flood recovery across the case communities. The results of the stakeholder survey suggest that perceptions of problem severity are linked to past flood experiences, type of expertise and job position. Taken together, these results suggest who participates in flood recovery processes, specifically their position and field of expertise, may influence how flood risks are perceived at the community level. Read more: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2016.03.pdf.



Teaching Millennials to Engage THE Environment Instead of THEIR Environment: A Pedagogical Analysis

by J. R. Stevens and D. A. Crow

Applied Environmental Education & Communication, Volume 15, Issue 1, 2016.

Abstract: This article examines the difficulty in teaching contemporary students of journalism (those in the much-discussed Millennial Generation) to report on complex topics like science and the environment. After examining contemporary literature, the authors subjected 120 undergraduate students to a strategy that combined visual representations of abstract concepts, media texts, and experiential peer interactions. The results indicate positive outcomes on comprehension and demonstrations of critical analysis from this pedagogical approach. Teaching environmental reporting continues to be a daunting undertaking. Compared to other coverage areas of news media, the issues, sources, politics, and even ideological understandings present more challenges to reduce down into journalistic news frames. In fact, just understanding the issues involved can be daunting, as one journalist noted: When it



comes to systematically covering "the environmental story," anyone who moves beyond the most simplistic approach sees immediately the extraordinary complexity involved even in mapping the territory, let alone understanding trends, issues, conflicting evidence, the role of information sources, and other aspects of the story. (Dennis, 1991, p. 61). Read more: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2016.08.pdf.

How Competing Securitized Discourses over Land Appropriation Are Constructed: The Promotion of Solar Energy in the Israeli Desert

by I. Fischhendler, D. Boymel, and M. T. Boykoff

Environmental Communication 10 (2) 147-168, doi: 10.1080/17524032.2014.979214, February 2016.

Abstract: Although solar farms are often favorably received by the public due to their contribution to clean energy, they are not conflict-free. In various contexts, this land-intensive technology often competes with other land uses like agriculture, nature reserves, and army training. As a result of this competition, interest groups often seek political leverage in order to prioritize their spatial use. Framing their uses as existential is one possible way to capture the attention of decision-makers. Yet, this securitization process may create a framing contest whereby different actors use similar securitization language to promote different land uses. This study is the first attempt to trace how this framing contest of securitized discourses over land appropriation is constructed. It is based on the Israeli experience of promoting solar energy in the Negev Desert, an area conceived as available to solar development. Through an analysis of protocols of Israeli policy-makers' meetings between 2002 and 2011, the study documents the ways in which players adopt securitized language concerning various land uses such as energy, food, ecology, and traditional (national) security. The study found that the use of securitized framing varies between uses, forums, actors, and sectors. Yet competition between securities discourses remained uneven as, in the Israeli context, many players find it difficult to challenge the hegemonic role of traditional (national) security. Read more: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2016.02.pdf.



Adaptation, Invited Contribution to Research Handbook on Climate Governance

by L. Dilling

Chapter 41 in Research Handbook on Climate Governance, K. Bäckstrand and Eva Lövbrand, Eds., Edward Elgar Publishing, 2016.

Abstract: As it becomes clearer that the earth is 'committed' to a certain amount of climate change despite greenhouse gas mitigation activities, the need for adaptation policy has

CENTER PUBLICATIONS

been increasingly recognized. However, the fact that climate will be changing in uncertain and potentially unknown ways makes it difficult in many cases to develop firm prescriptive policy recommendations based on the environmental conditions of the future. As a result, the question of what successful adaptation policy looks like is still very much debated. Theoretical studies have advanced several different concepts of adaptation and its counterpart, vulnerability. The adaptation literature has focused on identifying characteristics of the decision process that might be effective in a deeply uncertain, highly contested and contextualized arena, such as flexibility, 'robust' decision-making, barriers that obstruct change, adaptive capacity, risk tolerance, and limits to adaptation. The discussion of limits has provoked considerations of transformational adaptation, and how and in what circumstances such transformations take place. Simple prescriptions for policy such as 'no regrets' or 'low regrets' actions seem inadequate as a substitute for true climate adaptation policy—although certainly may provide a useful starting place. Fundamentally we might ask: what is needed for effective governance for climate adaptation given the range of worldviews about risk? Does climate adaptation pose different governance challenges than responding to already recognized risk and uncertainty? And, even more importantly, what should various publics expect from decision-makers as they proceed to govern in the face of climate change? Read more: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2015.65.pdf.



Rights, Rules, and Respect for Nature

by B. Hale

The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Ethics, Stephen M. Gardiner and Allen Thompson, Eds., 2016.

Abstract: For years, many people have believed that the only reasonable way to approach a problem of environmental concern is to evaluate the eventuating state of affairs. Since environmental matters are primarily about states of affairs, these 'consequentialist' approaches appear to make sense. More recently, however, others have looked to different branches of philosophy for guidance. These non- or anti-consequentialist theorists typically fall into two camps: act-oriented camps and character-oriented camps. This chapter aims to defend nonconsequentialist act-oriented ethics, and in particular, a deontological justificatory liberalism, as at least one plausible route forward for environmental ethics. It does so by suggesting that more traditional consequentialist approaches to environmental problems are subject to potentially devastating criticisms that can more adequately be handled by some deontological approaches. Read more: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2016.04.pdf.



Pielke's Perspective: A Collection of Articles from Bridges

by R. A. Pielke, Jr.

OST's Publication on Science & Technology Policy, 93 pp., Center for Science and Technology Policy Research, July 2015.

For 10 years, 2005-2014 Roger Pielke, Jr. wrote a quarterly column for Bridges, a newsletter on science policy by the staff of the Office of Science & Technology at the Austrian embassy in Washington, DC. All of Pielke's columns have now been formatted into an eBook: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2015.35.pdf.

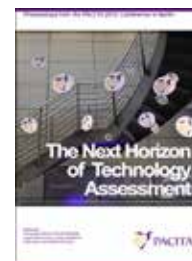


Technology Assessment as Political Myth? The Next Horizon of Technology Assessment

by R. A. Pielke, Jr.

C. Scherz et al., Eds., Proceedings from the PACITA 2015 Conference in Berlin, January 2016.

Abstract: This short paper considers two topics of technology assessment in the context of political myth. The two subjects are the role of "basic research" in the innovation landscape and the so-called green revolution in agriculture. I argue that both examples exhibit properties of political myth – the condensation of expectations of cause and effect into stories that we tell ourselves to justify commitments to one course of action or another. I argue that the making of wise decisions on innovation – in general or in a field such as agriculture – would benefit from opening up our political myths to scrutiny and, in some cases, challenging received wisdom. Read more: http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/admin/publication_files/2016.01.pdf.



Environmental and Climate Justice

by S. Vanderheiden

The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Political Theory, J. M. Meyer, T. Gabrielson, C. Hall, and D. Schlosberg, Eds., 2016

This chapter surveys the origin and development of environmental justice discourse from its early use as a civil rights strategy to resist the siting of hazardous waste facilities in the neighborhoods of poor people of color to its more contemporary usage as a directive for equity in global cooperation in pursuit of environmental sustainability. From debates among scholars and activists over the demands of justice as applied to problems of global climate change mitigation and adaptation, or climate justice, it examines three principles of justice invoked in a landmark climate treaty and later applied to the design and evaluation of international climate change policy efforts. The chapter concludes by considering potential new directions that environmental justice theorizing might take in the context of other issues in environmental politics.



CENTER TALKS AND EVENTS AT CU-BOULDER

Fall 2015

September 29, "Chief Scientific Adviser in the European Commission: Results of an Experiment" by Dr. Jan Marco Müller (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)



October 9, "The Quest for Evidence: An Insider's View on Science and Politics in Europe" by Dr. Jan Marco Müller (CIRES Distinguished Lecture)

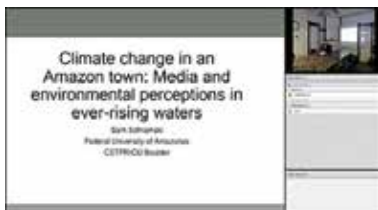


November 18, "Colorado's Floods and Fires: Risk Mitigation and Disaster Recovery through a Policy Lens" by Deseraï Anderson Crow

November 19, "The Art of Communicating Science to Decision-Makers" by Dr. Jan Marco Müller (cosponsored by FOSEP and INSTAAR)



December 1, "Climate Change in an Amazon Town: Media and Environmental Perceptions in Ever-Rising Waters" by Sam Schramski (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)



Spring 2016

January 25, "Navigating Climate Change: Communication and cultural politics in the 21st Century" by Max Boykoff (ENVS Colloquium)

February 1, "The Lingering Value of Technological Artifacts: a Clog in the E-waste Stream" by Ben Hale (ENVS Colloquium)

February 3, "Climate Change from the Audience's Perspective" by Ines Lörcher, Institute for Journalism and Communication, University of Hamburg (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)

February 4, Panel Discussion: AAAS "Catalyzing Advocacy in Science and Engineering" Workshop Student Competition

March 4, "Coming to the Rescue? Tech Firms and the Harms of the Electronics Commodity Chain" by Lucy McAllister (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)

March 9, "Media Coverage of Climate Change in a Comparative Perspective" by Reiner Grundmann, Science and Technology Studies, University of Nottingham (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)

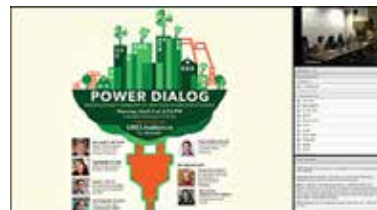


March 16, "A Real Polêmica: An Approach to Scientific Controversy and its Uncertain Reach" by Sam Schramski (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)



March 17, "Standing Up for Climate: An Experiment with Creative Climate Comedy" Co-sponsored by Inside the Greenhouse

April 4, "Panel Discussion: Power Dialogue discussing Colorado's engagement for a clean energy economy in the 21st century"



April 7, "Communicating Plastic Pollution: The (conflicting) values of media producers, scientists & lay publics?" by Lesley Henderson (CSTPR Noontime Seminar)

April 19, Creative Climate Communications with Mike Nelson Chief Meteorologist, 7NEWS Weather Denver

Webcasts from many of these seminars and talks can be found here: <http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/news/webinars/>.

OTHER TALKS AND EVENTS



Students participating in Comedy for Climate Change event at University of Colorado Boulder on March 17, 2016.

Comedy for Climate Change

Inside the Greenhouse held a competition to harness the powers of climate comedy through compelling, resonant and meaningful videos. This year's winners are:

- First Place: Heather Libby, "Weathergirl Goes Rogue"
- Second Place: Emmet Sheerin, Alan Whelan and Eoghan Rice, "Vote Joseph Bloggs"
- Third Place: Jeremy Hoffman, "The Sound of Skeptics"

The winning entries were shown during "Standing Up for Climate: An Experiment with Creative Climate Comedy" on March 17.

Max Boykoff Royal Society talk

On February 9, Max Boykoff gave a talk to the Royal Society, "How do we present the big issues in science both in New Zealand and overseas? What do we do well and what could we do better?" Royal Society, Wellington, New Zealand.

Max Boykoff International Festival of Environmental Communication Talk

On November 11, Max Boykoff gave a talk at the International Festival of Environmental Communication, Barcelona, Spain, "Climate Change and the Media."

MULTIMEDIA HIGHLIGHT



Royal Society of New Zealand Talking Science

Navigating Climate Change: Communication and Politics

by Maxwell Boykoff

Video [1:23:10]: <https://vimeo.com/156348954>

To view more CSTPR videos see:

<http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/news/multimedia>.

Job Opportunities



Please see the Center's Jobs Page for a list of job opportunities:

<http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/students/jobs>

ABOUT US

Ogmios is the newsletter of the Center for Science and Technology Policy Research. The Center is within the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES) at the University of Colorado-Boulder. The mission of CIRES, which was established in 1967, is to act as a national resource for multidisciplinary research and education in the environmental sciences. CIRES is jointly sponsored by the University of Colorado-Boulder and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

On-Line Version:

<http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/ogmios>

Online Version: ISSN 1936 - 9921

Print Version: ISSN 1936 - 9913



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